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FOR CAMBRIDGE

March 2, 1962

In ~~preparing to~~ speaking to you on the subject of Possible American Foreign Policy, I shall be as brief as ~~have been perplexed as to how to present its development with the least tedium to yourselves.~~

Perhaps, you will permit me to review this policy in two parts, first from its beginning until 1945, and, second, from 1945 to date. ~~Obviously, it is~~ During the latter period that it evolved, in what, as contrasted with the past, was a revolutionary manner.

During our colonial period, under British rule, we had neither a foreign policy, nor a professional army or navy. Our enemies were domestic, Indian and French. When Indians attacked our settlements, we fought them by family, community, and militia action. Similarly, when our Mother Country was involved in quarrels with the French on the North American continent, the colonies furnished volunteers to serve under British officers. The most notable of these was George Washington whose reputation, chiefly acquired in the ill-fated Braddock campaign, caused him later to be named Commander-in-Chief of the American forces in ~~the Revolution.~~ Rebellion.

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During the struggle for independence, we realized the necessity for a foreign policy. It largely consisted of trying to gain allies who would furnish financial and logistical support for our troops, and sympathy for our cause.

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Following a military assistance program to our allies, our most serious commitment was to the North Atlantic Pact in 1949. Thereupon, we abandoned the conception of limiting ourselves to hemispheric defense, though we continued our own interest in it as partners of our Latin American neighbors through the Act of Chapultepec and the Rio Pact.

Later developments in our foreign policy parallel those in your own country. We have made huge outlays of funds for economic assistance, and for military equipment, to other countries. We took part in the Korean War. We have on permanent station abroad several hundred thousand American soldiers. Large U.S. fleets patrol distant seas. Our Air Force is almost ubiquitous.

A serious threat to international peace and security anywhere in the world is of concern to my country. An outside attack on any NATO member is an attack on us.

American Foreign Policy today is almost as well known, in its broad outlines, to you as to me. What, I think, of particular interest to us both is, whether or not this policy is fundementally different from your own.

Let us assume the strength of the so-called special relationship between the United Kingdom and the United States. In what respects is it ~~inspired~~ impaired by differences in view between ourselves concerning third parties and external issues?

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Divergencies...

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This afternoon, I discussed with Olson the news of his assignment in June to Vienna, and his replacement here by Findley Burns. Bob Bean is leaving tomorrow for Washington, and gave me his views on the British financial situation.

Dr. Richard Neustadt has just returned from an extensive trip to India, Thailand, Yugoslavia, and other places. He thinks our Government is not paying enough attention to what may take place in Thailand if present uncertainties in Southeast Asia continue, as they are likely to do. In Yugoslavia, he found George Kennan somewhat depressed, which for that brilliant man is not altogether unusual.

Malik, an Indian newspaper correspondent, originally introduced to me by Vincent Sheehan, came to tell me of his recent conversations with Wladimir Ossipov, correspondent in London for Izvetsia. I encouraged him to continue what seems to have become an amiable relationship with Ossipov.

Tonight we dined with Bishop and Mrs. Bayne, at 21 Chester Street. The Archbishop of Canterbury and his wife, the Bishop of London and wife, and the Lewis Joneses were there. It was a genial evening; the Archbishop and Bishop are both stimulating conversationalists. Canterbury was previously Archbishop of York, and before that Bishop of Durham. He is a large, impressive looking man. His robes, of a pinkish red, were as beautiful as any garments I have ever seen.

When I was in Cambridge, I bought six of Ian Fleming's adventure tales. They bid fair to ruin my health; for three nights running, I have read until three o'clock in the morning. Ian is fertile in imagination, and his stories move quickly through scenes of almost uninterrupted violence.

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